

THE

CHINA

MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXIV. NO. 1712. 號八十一年八十六百八十一 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER, 1868. H 五十年十月辰戌治同 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

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C. on Pedder's

Intended
Despatch.

1st, 9 a.m.

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Remarks.

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and Sydney

Immediate

put back

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Intended
Despatch

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Early

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON.—F. ALGAR, II, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, Grange Street, 30,
Corridor, Gordon & Gotch, 121, Hol-
born Hill, E.C. BATES HENDY & Co.,
4 Old Jewry, E.C.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally:—WHITE & BAUER, San
Francisco.
CHINA.—Situations DROWN & Co., Amoy,
Giles & Co., Foochow, THOMPSON &
Co., Shanghai, H. FOGG & Co., Mac-
au, O. KABUTA & Co.,

New Advertisements.

73rd REGIMENT THEATRICALS.

BAND AMATEUR SOCIETY.

BY the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel
G. J. BURKE,
The Members of the above will perform
at the GARRISON THEATRE,

THIS Evening,
The 28th November, 1868.

In aid of the Relief Fund 73rd Regiment.

The laughable Farce in one act by
MESSRS. A. MATTHEW and S. EDWARDS,
Entitled the GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.

After which, by particular desire and pos-
sibly the last two Nights,
The original Burlesque Burletta by
H. J. BYRNE, Esq.,
of the BEAUTY AND THE BRIGANDS.

Orchestra by the remainder of the Band.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats, \$2.00.
Front Seats, 1.00.
Back Seats, 0.20.

Tickets to be had from the Manager at
Murray Barracks and at the Door of the
Theatre on the Night of Performance.

Doors open at half past 8; Performance
to commence at 9 precisely.

Manager, Corp. EDWARD WALSH.

VIVAT REGINA.

SEVENTY-THIRD RELIEF FUND.
(IN AID OF FAMILIES OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.)

The Fourth Entertainment in aid of the
above will take place in the Recre-
ation Room, North Barracks, on

TUESDAY,
Dec. 1st, 1868.

Part I.

OVERCOURT, "Precious," Weber
By the Band of the Regiment.

Part II.

A Reading by Private W. N. NEEDHAM,
73rd Regiment.

"Richard Cour de Leon."

Part III.

SONG, W. P. THACKRAY, Esq., 73rd Regt.

"It's just as well to take things in a
quiet sort of way."

Part IV.

RECITAL, "Helen Linden," Pte. W. N.
NEEDHAM, 73rd Regiment.

Part V.

Reading by GEORGE LEWIS CUMING, Esq.,
73rd Regiment.

"The Shooting Scene," from Pickwick.

Part VI.

SELECTION, "Un Ballo in Maschera," by
the Band.

Part VII.

Air from Trovatore, "For me era Fatale,"
By H. J. HARRISON, Esq., 73rd Regt.
(In Character.)

Part VIII.

Applause to LANDSTEIN & Co.,
Hongkong, November 28, 1868.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

THE Half-yearly General MEETING of
the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAM-
BER or COMMERCE will be held at CLUB CHAM-
BERS on MONDAY, the 7th December, at
2.30 p.m.

By order

J. W. WOOD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 27, 1868. de25

BOTTOMRY WANTED.

ABOUT Eight Hundred Dollars on the
Hull of the British barque "Faithful,"

now under charter for a voyage from here
to Ningpo and back to Hongkong and
Whampoa.

Apply to

Capt. HANISCH,
on board.

Hongkong, November 27, 1868. no30

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GEN-
ERAL MEETING of the SHARE-
HOLDERS of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMP-
ANY LIMITED, will be held at the Com-
pany's Hotel, Queen's Road, Hongkong
on TUESDAY, the 29th December, 1868
to take into consideration the advisability
of amending No. 33 of the Articles of As-
sociation, referring to Transfer Fees.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
O. LANGDON DAVIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 27, 1868. de29

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ALL Orders for Goods supplied to or
work done for the Hotel must be
signed by the Secretary of the Company.

The Company will not undertake to pay
for any Goods Supplied without such
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By order of the Board of Directors,
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HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

Post-Office Notifications.

MAILS BY THE "CHINA."

The Contract Packet "CHINA" will be despatched with the usual Mail for Europe, &c., on TUESDAY, the 1st December, at 9 A.M., and the Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 8 P.M. on the 30th Nov. Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 8 P.M. on the 30th Nov., until 7 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 7 and 8 A.M. on the 1st Dec., will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a Late Fee of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 8 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 7 A.M. on the 1st Dec.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Mauritius or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 8.30 to 8.50 A.M. on payment of a late fee of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which pre-payment is compulsory must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Inadequately-stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of One Shilling in addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 7 A.M. on the 1st Dec., will not be forwarded, unless the Late Fee as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writers as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 8 P.M. on the 30th Nov., will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of "Late Fees," when the Stamp or Stamps representing the late fee should be placed on the lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coins, but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 30th inst.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General,
General Post Office,
Hongkong, November 20, 1868.

1.—On the 1st October next, and thenceforward Money Orders will be issued at this Office and at the Agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama—on all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; for amounts not exceeding £20, at the rate of Exchange Current for Each Mail, and charged with Commission according to the following Scale, viz.:—

For sums not exceeding £2,.....12
" 2d and not exceeding £5,.....24
" 2d " 7d,.....42
" 2d " 10d,.....48

2.—No Money Order to include a fractional part of a Penny.

3.—Orders drawn in the United Kingdom upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange at which Money Orders are being issued at the time of their presentation.

4.—Alphabetical Lists of over 3,700 Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, shewing the Counties in which they are situated, are hung up for public reference at this Office, and also at Shanghai and Yokohama.

5.—Applicants for Money Orders must furnish, in full, the surname, and, at least, the initial of one Christian name, both of the Remitter and the Payee; if the Remitter or Payee is a Peer or a Bishop, his ordinary title will be sufficient; if a firm, the usual designation of such firm, such as "Baring Brothers," will suffice; but the mere term Messrs., such as "Messrs. Rivington," or the name of a Company trading under a title which does not consist of the names of the persons composing it, such as "Garron Co." is inadmissible.

6.—The Remitter on stating that the Order is to be paid only through a Bank, to have the option of giving, or withdrawing, the name of the Payee; in such case, the Order will be crossed in the same way that Cheques are commonly crossed when they are intended to be paid through a Bank.

7.—When an Order is presented through a bank, a receipt by any person will be sufficient, provided the Order be crossed with the name of the receiving bank, and be presented by some Person known to be in the employ of such bank.

8.—The signature of the Payee of a Money Order to be affixed to the Order in the place provided for the purpose. If the Payee be unable to write he must sign the Payee by making his mark in the presence of a Witness, who must sign his name, with his address, in the presence of the Officer who pays the Order.

9.—Should the Payee of a Money Order desire to receive payment in the Country in which the Order was issued, at some other Office than that in which the Order was originally drawn, the transfer will be granted, provided the Order be inclosed to the Postmaster of the Office in which it was drawn; in such case a new Order will be issued, the Commission chargeable upon which will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

10.—In the event of a Money Order mislaying or being lost, a duplicate will be granted on a written application from the "Payee" (containing the necessary particulars, and accompanied by an additional Commission) to the Office where the Original Order was payable.

11.—On the receipt of a similar application, orders will be given to stop payment.

Post-Office Notifications.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

London.
Incorporated 1869.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

HE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

Managing Agents in China, — Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong.
Medical Referee, — J. IVOR MURKAY, Esq., M.D.

1.—HE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

2.—Payment whether of an original, or renewed, or a duplicate Order, will not be made to the remitter until it has been ascertained that the advice has been cancelled at the Office on which the Order was originally drawn.

3.—Payment of an Order must be obtained before the end of the Sixth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn; for instance, if drawn in January, payment must be obtained before the end of July; otherwise the Order will become lapsed, and a new Order (for which a second Commission to be deducted from the amount of the Order, will be charged) will become valid.

4.—If an Order be not paid before the end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn,—for instance, if drawn in January and not paid before the end of the following January—then claim to the Money will be forfeited, unless under peculiar circumstances, the Post Office of the Country in which the Order was drawn think proper to allow it.

5.—After once paying a Money Order by whomsoever presented, the paying Office will not be liable to any further claim. If a wrong payment, however, be made owing to negligence on the part of any Officer of the Post Office, the Postmaster General of the Country or Colony in which the negligence occurs will, if he see fit, require the Officer in fault to make good the loss.

6.—No Money Order will be paid unless the advice has been previously received.

7.—Additional Rules for greater security against fraud, and for the better working of the system generally will be made on occasion may require.

8.—Should it appear that Money Orders are used by mercantile men, or others, either in the United Kingdom or at Hongkong, Shanghai, or Yokohama, for the transmission of large sums of money, the British or Colonial Post Office, as the case may be, will consider the propriety of increasing the Commission, and will exercise the power of wholly suspending for a time the issue of Money Orders.

9.—Agents for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Cables in Matchbeds, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

10.—Proposals for Life Assurance will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to ARNOLD KARBERG & Co., Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1868.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Hongkong and Canton for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

ARNOLD KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, July 27, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,238,927.

ANNUAL REVENUE £407,263.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Policies at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates.

OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, August 9, 1867.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

£2 per cent per Annum Bonus declared during the last Fifteen Years on all Profit participating Policies of Two Years standing.

The utmost liberality practised in the settlement of all Claims, with the representatives of deceased Assureds.

An Assurance for any sum not exceeding £1000 can be effected with the Undersigned without referring to Head-quarters.

By special authority of the Board, Claims are settled at once by the Undersigned without reference to England.

Fee to Medical Referees paid by the Company.

No forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mis-statement.

Premiums payable Half-yearly or Annually at the option of the Assured.

Annual Premiums for an Assurance of £1000 for the whole term of Life, including £2.10s. per cent, for Foreign Risk, which will be deducted during a visit to or a permanent resident in Europe:—

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Companies at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DODD & Co.
Tamsui, 10th August, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, August 24, 1864.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz.:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/4 of the annual rate.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/2 do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 2/3 do.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

Detached and Semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c. and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, March 6, 1865.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz.:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/4 of the annual rate.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/2 do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 2/3 do.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

Detached and Semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c. and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz.:—

Not exceeding One Month, 1/4 per cent.

Above One Month and not exceeding Three Months, 1/2 per cent.

Above Six Months, 2/3 per cent.

Above Six Months, of 1 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz.:—

Not exceeding One Month, 1/4 per cent.

Above One Month and not exceeding Three Months, 1/2 per cent.

Above Six Months, 2/3 per cent.

Above Six Months, of 1 per cent.

TURNER & Co., Agents.

URANCE.
have received Authority
to issue LIFE
not exceeding £1000
the Head Office, as
by the Board.
WALKER & CO.,
Insurance Company,
6, 1868.

CE.
ing received extended
E ROYAL INSURANCE
now authorized to
Fire as follows, viz.
Building, or
in Hongkong,
6,000.
WALKER & CO.,
Company of Liverpool,
1868.

TION
PREMIUM FOR
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WALKER & CO.,
Insurance Company,
er, 1868.

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please send in partic-
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RUSSELL & CO.
er, 1868.

CE COMPANY OF
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BUILDINGS and
RUSSELL & CO.
y, 1868.

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RUSSELL & CO.
1868.

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1868.

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RUSSELL & CO.
1868.

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or the above named
to grant Policies
at the current rates.
RAYNAL & CO.
1868.

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prepared to grant
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EMSEN & CO.
1868.

E.
ANCE COMPANY,
date the following
ed for Short Period
of the Annual rate
the full annual rate.
TURNER & CO.
Agents.
1868.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.
WITH immediate possession, the House
and Offices, No. 4, Gough Street,
lately occupied by Messrs A. WILKINSON &
Co.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

TO LET.
A CONVENIENTLY situated HOUSE
in Chancery Lane. Rent moderate.
Apply to
ARNOLD KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

TO LET.
THREE Houses on Pedder's Hill, each
containing Four Rooms with out-
houses attached. Water and Gas laid.
For particulars, apply to
H. PESTON JEE SETNA,
At Messrs P. & A. C. CANADIER & Co's Office,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, October 1, 1868.

TO LET.
FROM the 1st proximo that handsome
and eligible house in Mosque Terrace,
presently occupied by J. S. LAFAIK, Esq.,
and formerly by Dr. KARE.
Apply to
J. GERRARD.
Hongkong, September 21, 1868.

TO LET.
THE whole of the upper part of the house
on Pedder's Wharf, at present occu-
pied by the Undersigned.
Possession on the 15th Proximo.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
Hongkong, August 26, 1868.

TO LET.
THREE Spacious GODOWNS suitable
for storing dry Goods; also a fireproof
GODOWN capable of containing 1,000
chests of Opium. Situated in the most cen-
tral part of Queen's Road. Apply to
J. F. ROSE, Secretary,
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited.
Hongkong, August 12, 1868.

TWO HOUSES TO BE LET
RECENTLY put in thorough Repair, si-
tuated on the RISE OF THE HILL,
Westward; and an easy distance from the
Queen's Road. Apply to
MR. BARRINGTON,
Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Undersigned will undertake to hand
Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Mer-
chandise, in their own Boats, and to receive
the same on STORAGE in First-class Gra-
nite godowns, on Moderate Terms.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

TO LET.
THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at
the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen
Streets, and at present in the occupation of
Messrs ELMENHOURT & SANDERS.
For particulars, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

TO LET.
4 COMMODIOUS HOUSES, situated in
Morrison Hill, commanding a thorough
view of the Harbour, with Stables, &c.
Apply to
THOMAS WALLACE,
East Point Godown.
Hongkong, June 6, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE DESIRABLE PREMISES on the Queen's
Road, lately in the occupation of the
Asiatic Bank.
For particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, May 15, 1868.

TO LET.
THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly
occupied by Messrs ARNOLD, KAR-
BERG & Co., consisting of Dwelling House,
Offices, and spacious Godowns.
Possession to be had on the 1st March.
Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

TO BE LET.
TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on
Marine Lot No. 63.
Apply to
GAVIN THOMPSON,
at GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co's.
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

TO LET.
A HOUSE in Spring Gardens, containing
four Rooms and Out Houses; Rent
£28 per month.
Apply at the Victoria Foundry.
Hongkong, March 12, 1868.

Intimations.

NOTICE.
NOW Publishing, a series of Photographic
Views of Hongkong, Canton and Macao,
Characteristic Groups etc., etc., by the
Undersigned; about 150 Photographs to
select from.
In sets of 50 mounted, price, £30.
" 25 " unmounted, " 20.
" 25 " 50 unmounted, " 25.
" 25 " 25 " 15.
FLOYD & Co.
Hongkong, September 21, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. J. THOMSON beg to intimate that
he is now publishing a Series of 40
Views of HONGKONG, price £20.—
10 Views from Places, 14 by 12
25 " do. 10 by 8
4 Small instantaneous Subjects from
the DRAGON PROCESSION.
Hongkong, September 4, 1868.

COALS.
THE Undersigned are prepared to Coal
Steamers on the most reasonable
terms from a Cargo of English Steam Coals
now afloat in this Harbour or from fresh
Welsh and Australian Coals in Store.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, September 22, 1868.

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he is now publishing a Series of 40
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10 Views from Places, 14 by 12
25 " do. 10 by 8
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now afloat in this Harbour or from fresh
Welsh and Australian Coals in Store.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, September 22, 1868.

Intimations.

C H U T - S I N G ,
SAIL MAKER,
Endicot Lane,
No. 46, UPSTAIRS.
English and American Canvas of the best
Brands constantly on Hand.
Hongkong, July 13, 1868. dec31



J. S. BURLINGHAM,
Surgeon Dentist,
HOTEL D'EUROPE.
Office hours: from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M.

F R I C K L E & C O .
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
Queen's Road, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IHE DIVIDEND declared for the half-
year ended 30th June last, at the rate of
Twelve per cent per annum, say £7.50
per paid-up Share of £125, and £1.50 per
Share on which £25 have been paid, is due
at the Offices of the Corporation, where
Shareholders are requested to apply for
Warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 13, 1868.

TO LET.
THREE Spacious GODOWNS suitable
for storing dry Goods; also a fireproof
GODOWN capable of containing 1,000
chests of Opium. Situated in the most cen-
tral part of Queen's Road. Apply to
J. F. ROSE, Secretary,
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited.
Hongkong, August 12, 1868.

PORT OF AMOY.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE BUOYS marking the Dangers in the
Harbour of Amoy have been painted
according to the Rule in use by the British
Admiralty and Trinity Board, viz.: to mark
the Starboard side of Channels entering by
those who are accustomed by the de-
bilitating effects of the above climates will
find in this wonderful remedy a kind of ta-
lisman whereby they may insure a restora-
tion to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The science of Medicine has never before
compared any remedy that can be compared
with this wonderful Ointment, as it cures
all other means have failed, all wounds,
sore, ulcers, and like the most
inveterate skin diseases peculiar to females,
while those who are accustomed by the de-
bilitating effects of the above climates will
find in this wonderful remedy a kind of ta-

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

This Medicine is universally admitted
to be the most efficacious remedy
known to the world. No preparation is so
suitable to the climates of India and China
as this fine and invigorating medicine. It
is particularly adapted to the constitution
of European ladies, as it is never failing in its
effects in all diseases peculiar to females,
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Notices of Firms

M. JOHN ALEXANDER SANDILANDS is authorized to sign our firm per pro-curation. R. MCGREGOR & Co., Hongkong, November 12, 1868.

NOTICE.
WE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Higao and ORAGA-WACHTELS GROOS & Co., Nagasaki, September 26, 1868.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE ADJUSTER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, C. LANGDON DAVIES, Hongkong, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM NEILSON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last.

Mr. THOMAS PIM, Mr. WILLIAM NISBET, and Mr. H. SEYMOUR GEARY are authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date.

OLYMPIAN & Co., Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.

S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 15, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE is authorized to sign our Firm per pro-curation, at Foochow from this date.

BIRLEY & Co., Hongkong, June 8, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. RYLE HOLME has been admitted a partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co., Nagasaki, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this port as General Commission Merchant, under his Style and Firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER, Saigon, December 20, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned will from this date transact a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS at this port under the firm of C. D. WILLIAMS & Co.

C. D. WILLIAMS.
Hongkong, November 2, 1868.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. CLAUS BUDDE to sign our Firm from this date.

DREYER & Co., Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

For Sale.

JUST RECEIVED PER "LOUISA," D'EVENISH & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE PALE ALE BEER.
Apply to G. DUBOST & Co., Hongkong, November 9, 1868.

HUNDREDTH EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

GRUNN'S NEW FAMILY PHYSICIAN: OR HOME-BOOK OF HEALTH.

Forming a complete Household Guide, giving many valuable suggestions, for avoiding disease and prolonging life, with plain directions in cases of emergency, and pointing out in familiar language the causes, symptoms, treatment and cure of diseases incident to

Men, Women and Children, with the simplest and best remedies; presenting a manual for

NURSING THE SICK, and describing minutely the properties and uses of hundreds well known MEDICAL PLANTS.

By J. C. GRUNN, M.D., Author of "Gunn's Domestic Medicine." With supplementary treatises on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene or Domestic and Sanitary Economy;

AND, On Physical Culture and Development. (Newly Illustrated and Re-stereotyped) Publishers:

MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN. Sold to Subscribers only.—Price: \$10.

CONFUCIUS AND THE CHINESE CLASSICS, OR READINGS IN CHINESE LITERATURE. Price: \$2.50.

NOTICE.—A few copies of the above WORKS can be had by applying to "B," C/o the China Mail Office, Hongkong, October 29, 1868.

FOR SALE AT EAST POINT. A Complete assortment of Lower and Thorncroft PLATE, and Sheet IRON, BAR, ROD, Angle IRON and RIVETS, Double Sheet Spring and Blister STEEL, in round, square and flat bars. Babbitt METAL, Muntz Yellow METAL, Copper PLATES, Rods and Pipes. Gas FITTINGS of every description. Boiler TUBES, Pressure GUAGES, FILES, PACKING and all kinds of Engineer's Supplies.

RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, September 1, 1868.

New Book,

"HE Speculations of 'The Old Philosopher' Lao-Tze."

Translated from the Chinese

BY JOHN CHALMERS, A.M.

Price \$1.50.

ALSO,

"The Origin of the Chinese" by the same author. Price \$1.

Apply at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

The London Mission House, Hongkong, October 17, 1868.

Insurances.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL 2,000,000 DOLLARS, in 2,000 Shares of 1,000 Dollars each.

Consulting Committee:
GEORGE F. HEAD, Esq.
WM. KAYE, Esq.
R. ROBERT, Esq.
S. D. SASQUIN, Esq.
F. BUXEY, Esq.
General Managers: MESSRS JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Head Office: No. 39, Queen's Road.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, which expired by effusion of time in a few months, having proved a highly successful undertaking, it has been determined by a large number of its shareholders to form a permanent Company, under the same management and with increased Capital.

It is proposed to register the Company under the Limited Liability Ordinance, and the amount of the Capital having been fixed at Two Millions of Dollars, it is considered that Insurers will be amply secured thereby, while at the same time each shareholder will know the extent of his individual liability. The capital proposed to be called up amounts to a large sum, and provision will be made for the creation of an ample Reserve Fund, which, it is expected, in a very short time, accumulate to an amount practically to give the fullest security both to Insured and Insurer, irrespective of the unpaid Capital.

It is intended to anticipate the termination of the old Company, by dissolving it from and after the 31st December next, and measures are being taken for that purpose.

In anticipating a successful career for the New Company, it is only necessary to present to the public the results of the Old Company since its establishment in May 1866, as exhibited by the following figures:

The total premiums collected from the 1st May 1866 to the present time, a period of only two years and five months, amount to \$304,727.72. The losses which have been paid within the same period have amounted to \$130,081.22 and include the large sum of \$85,270 lost by the Fire at Hongkong in Nov. 1867. The amount now at the Credit of the Working Account, after paying all Expenses and Re-insurances to date, exceeds \$160,000.00.

These figures fully warrant the most sanguine expectations of success, and it is but reasonable to expect that, strengthened with larger Capital, the present undertaking cannot fail to prove at least as successful as the former one. The Old Company, when it entered the field, had to create a business for itself, but the New one, in taking over the outstanding risks and connections of the Old Company, will at once receive a very large amount of premium, and enter on a profitable and organised business. Moreover, there is no doubt that the risk of Fire in Hongkong has been greatly diminished by the Building Regulations now in force, and by the establishment of a Fire Brigade.

The following are the main features of the New Company:

1. A first Call of \$100, to be paid upon each share on allotment, and a further Call of \$100 to be paid in Six Months; all further Calls to be determined upon at General Meetings of the shareholders.

2. Interest at 12 per cent per annum to be paid in the first instance allowed on the paid up Capital, such Interest to be payable half-yearly, on 30th June, and 30th December. The profits after deducting the said Interest are to be applied thus:—20 per cent, *pro rata*, amongst such of the shareholders as shall have contributed or influenced business to the Company, and the remainder in forming a Reserve Fund.

3. When such Reserve Fund shall have been accumulated, the payment of Interest to cease, and the profits to be applied thus:—20 per cent to be distributed as already mentioned amongst the shareholders who shall have contributed business to the Company, 30 per cent to the augmentation of the Reserve Fund until it shall reach \$1,000,000, at which figure it is to be permanently maintained; and the remaining 50 per cent to be distributed by way of dividend amongst the shareholders generally.

4. No shareholder to hold more than 250 shares.

5. The Company to be managed by General Managers, with the assistance of a Consulting Committee.

6. The Funds of the Company to be deposited in Banks or in Government Securities approved of by the Committee.

Over one half of the entire number of shares has already been taken up.

The following is the form of application for shares, which should be filled up and signed by the applicant and left with the General Managers of the Company.

HONGKONG, 25th November, 1868.

To the General Managers of the

"HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED."

[Address of applicant and date.]

GENTLEMEN,—

I [or we] hereby request that you will allot to me [or us] — shares in the above company, and I [or we] agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot to me, [or us] and to pay the First Call of \$100 per share on allotment, and the Second Call of \$100 per share on the 15th day of June next, as well as any subsequent Calls that may be made, and to sign the Deed of Association whenever required so to do.

Your obedient servant

HIS HOTEL will be conducted under a new arrangement commencing on the 1st of December. The Charges for Board will remain as follow:—

Barrel, \$4.50 a month. Tiffin, only, \$15 a month. Dinners only, \$30 a month. One Breakfast or one Tiffin, 80 cents. One Dinner, \$1.25.

There is an excellent assortment of wines for sale at moderate prices.

The Charges for Lodging will be very considerably reduced. Rooms are offered to monthly lodgers at \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, or \$45, a mⁿth.

Occasional Visitors are charged \$4 a day for their Room with or without board.

There is an ample supply of Bathrooms, and Gau is laid throughout the house.

HONGKONG, November 28, 1868.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 9, 1868.

40

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

L AMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 1st Dec., at Noon, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road Central.

An Invoice of Stationery, consisting of ornate and blue-laid foolscap, note-paper, overlaid post Paper, tinted note-paper, office and assorted Envelopes, copying-books and copying-paper.

Etc., etc., etc.

20 pieces wove Flannels.

25 doz. Merino Finish Undershirts.

16 pieces white Satin Flannels.

5 pieces red and white damask.

150 doz. linen handkerchiefs.

3 piculs best yellow Bee Wax.

40 pair Dawson's Boots.

250 boxes Candles, slightly spotted.

17 tins Malaga Raisins.

12 cases 2 lbs. tins Oysters.

20 cases 2 lbs. tins Green corn.

5 cases Bryant and May's safety

Matches.

100 boxes toilet Soap.

10 cases aromatic Bitters in pints.

15 cases Ale in quarts.

20 cases Bass's Ale in quarts.

40 cases Fort and Sherry.

200 Muskets and Rifles.

An Invoice of Glassware.

4 cases Cheese.

3 cases Hams.

37 bags Barley.

3 cases Varnish, in small tins for

Joiners' and Carpenters' use.

40 cases Old Tom.

Etc., etc., etc.

And,

By order of the French Consul.

REPLACEMENT.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.

The "NAWORTH CASTLE,"

Captain LANKFATER, will have

quick despatch for the above

Port.

For Freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 28, 1868.

de29

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.

The "NAWORTH CASTLE,"

Captain LANKFATER, will have

quick despatch for the above

Port.

For Freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 28, 1868.

de29

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.

The "NAWORTH CASTLE,"

SOCIETIES.

WE-AT POINT.

COUNCILS.

FORDES, Esq.

H. G. THOMSETT,

Esq., R.N.

W. MACAULAY, Esq.

D. SASOON, Esq.

Rev. W. H. BEACH,

J. M. MURRAY, M.D.

MANAGEMENT,

Chairman,

H. G. THOMSETT,

Esq., R.N.

Periodicals, News-

&c., will be most

A. OVERBURY,

Superintendent,

29, 1868.

GLASSE,

MANAGER TO,

PACADILLY

D 28, PLACE

PARIS)

D. FOREIGN

MATERIALS,

DISPENSARY,

KONG,

CINE CHESTS

REFITTED,

1867.

PSION & CO.,

ANALYTICAL

LISTS

MANUFACTURERS,

Ches supplied.

TRACTED,

DISPENSARY,

pton Street,

long.

1868.

A. & WINN,

Dentists,

SHANGHAI

SHIPMENT.

VALS.

British schooner, 222

Nov. 19, Coals and

British steamer, 1200,

Nov. 25, at 6 a.m.

P. O. Co.

N. G. barque, 300

Nov. 15, Ballast.—

RED.

Whampoa.

2.

EGERS.

ngs, Captain Murray

and servant; 3 se-

can and 26 Chinese

european passengers left

Deacon and Thomas

european passengers arriv-

to-day—

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REPORTS.

Ganges, from Shang-

hong and strong mon-

day; on 28th Nov.

tometer Ham-Ka Kee

the same day exchang-

the foremost gone;

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NOTES FROM SHANG-

HONG.

form's Eggs.

Silk.

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NOTIFICATIONS.

on Monday, the 30th

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ESPATCII.

Lisitico, on Monday,

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LIONS.

November, 1868.

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ew... 624 a 650

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16 a 193

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DARWIN ON THE VARIATION OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication. By CHARLES DARWIN.

The present work is not intended so much to furnish direct proof of the author's daring theory with regard to the origin of species, that all the various races of animals are descendants of one common progenitor, as to illustrate the doctrine by the influence of domestication in producing variations from the original type.

Among the laws or influences which tend to produce varieties of structure, the first place is assigned by Mr. Darwin to the principle of inheritance. Whenever a new quality arises, it tends to be transmitted to succeeding generations. The instances which illustrate this are numerous, and of a singularly striking character. Both with man and the domestic animals, peculiarities have appeared in an individual at rare intervals—perhaps only once or twice in the history of the world—but have reappeared in several of the children and grandchildren. Thus Lumbert, the porcupine man, whose skin was covered with warty projections, which were periodically moulted, had all his six children, and his male descendants to the fourth generation, similarly affected. There is an English family in which for many generations some members had a single lock differently coloured from the rest of the hair. Among the author's acquaintances was an Irish gentleman who had a small white lock in the midst of his dark hair on the right side of his head, whose mother and grandmother had a similar peculiarity. The records of hereditary disease present a copious store of examples to the same effect. With goat, according to good authority, fifty per cent of the cases observed in hospital practice are inherited, and a greater percentage in private practice. Every one knows the tendency of insanity to run in families. In the case of animals, there is scarcely a malady to which the horse is subject that is not hereditary. The same is true with the various breeds of cattle. Plants, as every practical botanist is aware, form no exception to the rule.

No less than disease, good health, vigor, longevity are inherited from ancestors. The English racehorse affords a remarkable instance of this. Pure blood is the condition of success. The famous Eclipse was the sire of 324 winners. King Herod of 497. There are but very few instances of a horse, even with a slight admixture in his veins, having won a great race. On the continent of Europe, it is affirmed, there is not a good horse without some trace of English ancestry.

Still the power of inheritance, which is illustrated by a vast accumulation of facts, is often feeble, capricious, and uncertain in its results. When a new peculiarity first appears, its transmission can never be predicted. With most cattle, the power depends on some latent capacity in the individual. The prodigious growth of trees is strongly inherited in some cases, and with others, any assignable reason, feebly in other cases. Flowers transmit their colour most capriciously. So with our domestic animals. No character is more variable than colour, especially with the horse. But even the most fluctuating qualities are transmitted more forcibly than is generally supposed.

A peculiar feature in the principle of inheritance is reversion or atavism, concerning which Mr. Darwin gives an abundance of curious facts. This is when the child instead of resembling its immediate parents, inherits the qualities of some remote ancestor or some distant member of the family in a collateral line. Cases of this kind may be found among pigeons of which variously coloured breeds sometimes show a specimen of blue with all the marks that characterize their wild progenitor. The same is often observed by tortois. Among the hornless breeds of sheep and cattle, it is not unusual to find a lamb or calf with horns, which were no doubt possessed by the aboriginal species. The primitive stock of the horse, for reasons assigned by the author, is believed to have been striped and dun-coloured; and in all parts of the world, stripes of a dark colour frequently appear along the spine, across the legs, and on the shoulders, and sometimes even on the face and body of all colours. These stripes appear most frequently on the various kinds of dons. They are sometimes seen on foals, and subsequently disappear. The legs of the ass are often striped, showing a reversion to the primate form, the wild ass of Abyssinia, which thus striped.

The variability of organic beings once established, the transition is easy to the principle of selection, whether exercised by man, or brought into play under nature through the struggle for existence. This principle may be divided into three kinds: methodical selection, which is the result of a popular character. It is alike adapted to the wants of the practical agriculturist, and of the student of natural history. The immense collection of facts which it presents in illustration of the scientific views of the writer and of singular interest and value, irrespective of the peculiar theory of which he is the most able and earnest advocate, and in its present form, the original propounder. Not that he shows any traces of a partisan spirit, in the exhibition and maintenance of his ideas. He states his conclusions with wonderful impartiality, never concealing or slighting a fact which may appear to contradict them, or endeavouring to impair its force by ingenious sophistry. We certainly cannot name the writer in whom the pure and simple love of truth appears more prominently. It overrides the passion for victory in the support of bold and original speculations. Through the exponents of the most startling theories which have sprung up in the progress of modern science, he makes no parade of discovery, is in no wise tainted with the love of paradox, shows no signs of the mental eccentricity, or waywardness which might be pardoned in his blood, and which, in some sense, is associated with his name through the author of the "Botanic Garden" and "Zoönomy." Mr. Darwin's modesty is no less remarkable than his candour. He is an example of the humility which belongs to genuine science, and is the condition of high intellectual attainments. The execution of his work is in harmony with the characteristics of his mind. Written in a style of eminent simplicity, artlessness and sincerity, free from abstract reasoning, or pedantic refinements, it must prove singularly attractive to the lovers of nature, no less than to the scientific student. It would be absurd for us, in this place, to pronounce an opinion on the merits of Mr. Darwin's explanation of the origin of species; that is the work of naturalists as learned, as sagacious, as experienced, and as sincere as himself but even the reader, outside the circle of the sciences, cannot fail to appreciate the vast amount of knowledge that is stored up in these volumes, and the admirable order in which their treasures are laid open to the comprehension and enjoyment of the common mind.

baited, a corresponding change has taken place in the breeds of the dog. But it is almost certain that this is not the effect of a conscious purpose. With the change of circumstances, breeders have slowly and imperceptibly modified their course of selection. The principle of natural selection, which ensures the survival of individuals best adapted to their condition, is subject to complex laws, and thus far, but little understood. Much light, however, is thrown on the subject by the indefatigable diligence of Mr. Darwin in collecting illustrations. Colour, for instance, is generally regarded as unimportant by the systematic naturalist. But from its effects on domestic animals, we may derive valuable conclusions as to its influence in cases where no scope was given to natural selection. For example, it has been found that black pigs in certain parts of Florida can feed on a plant which kills the white ones in less than three weeks. White turtles suffer more than those of any other colour from the "fatal distemper." White-fleshed peacocks are the first to suffer from the disease called "the yellows." In Mauritius, white sugar-cane have of late years been severely attacked by a disease, from which the red canes are free, that the planters have been compelled to give up growing.

The attacks of parasites both on animals and vegetables also have much to do with colour. White chickens are more subject to the "gape," a disease caused by a parasitic worm in the trachea, than dark-colored ones. Caterpillars which produce white cocoons resist the deadly fungus better than those producing yellow cocoons. White verbenas are especially liable to mildew. During an early period of the grape-disease near Malaga, the green sorts suffered most; the red and black grapes not at all.

In many cases, the range of the higher animals, and even their existence, while living under their natural conditions, are determined by insects. Under domestication, light-colored animals suffer most. In some parts of Germany, the farmers do not like white, gray, or pale cattle, because they are much more troubled by the various kinds of brown flies than the brown, red, or black cattle. In the West Indies, it is said that the only horned cattle fit for work are those which have a good deal of black on them, as the white are weak and sluggish and terribly tormented by insects. It is believed in some counties in England, that white pigs, when turned out, are blighted by the sun.

The scorching of flowers by the sun depends much on colour. Thus, dark pelargoniums suffer most, especially the cloth-of-gold varieties, which will not stand a degree of exposure to the sunshine than other varieties enjoy. Scarlet, and other dark-colored verbenas suffer from the sun; the paler kind stands better, and pale blue is probably the best of all. So with the heart's ease, hot weather suits the blotched sorts, while it destroys the beautiful marking of some other kinds. During one extremely cold season in Holland, it was observed that all the red-flowered hyacinths were of an inferior quality. It is believed by agriculturists that red wheat bears a northern climate better than white wheat.

The white varieties of animals, being more conspicuous, are the most liable to attack from beasts and birds of prey. In a flock of pigeons, the white ones always fall the first victims to the kite. On the other hand, the sea-eagle on the west coast of Ireland picks out the black fowls, so that villagers avoid as much as possible rearing birds of that colour.

In the case of plants, other trifling differences beside colour are found to affect their cultivation, and would exert a paramount influence, if they had to fight their own battle, and to struggle with many competitors.

The thin-shelled species of peas are attacked by birds much more than common peas. The thin-shelled walnut suffers greatly from the tom-tit. Certain varieties of the pea with soft bark are greatly injured by borers, while other kinds resist their attacks much better. The absence of down on the fruit makes a great difference in the ravages of the weevil. Hence the nectarine suffers more than the peach.

From our brief summary of a portion of the contents of this work, it will be seen that, to a great degree, it is essentially of a popular character. It is alike adapted to the wants of the practical agriculturist, and of the student of natural history. The immense collection of facts which it presents in illustration of the scientific views of the writer and of singular interest and value, irrespective of the peculiar theory of which he is the most able and earnest advocate, and in its present form, the original propounder.

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open to the comprehension and enjoyment

of the common mind.

You do not mean to say that you would murder me in bed," exclaimed Daines, who had as much honour as cool courage.

"No," replied the other; "but get up as soon as you can."

A DEATH-BED STORY.

Probably few people have had the pleasure of perusing an account of "a laughable death-bed." That experience is given to us for the first time by a Florida correspondent, who vouches for its entire truthfulness, says a writer in Harper's New Monthly Magazine, and who tells the story as follows:—

There came here from the north, early in the winter, a Mr. and Mrs. C——, Mr. C—— being a fugitive with consumption. The poor fellow kept gradually failing, and was very low. Mrs. C—— sent for a young married lady, her friend, who was also passing the winter here, who thus describes the scene. Entering the sick room, and approaching the bed, she asked, "How do you feel to-day, Mr. C——?" "I hope," said Mrs. Jones, "not very bad, Mrs. Jones, but as well as can be expected, considering that Ishan't live till night." Somewhat surprised at this reply, she turned to Mr. C—— and repeated the question. "Oh! he's telling you nothing but the truth, Mrs. Jones, for I've just felt his feet, and they're as cold as ice already." "That's so, my dear!" interrupted the sick man; "but suppose you just wrap them up a little; there's no use in their getting cold sooner than is necessary." The feet were nicely wrapped up and tucked in, when the wife exclaimed: "Well, John, if that's so, I might as well now as when we came." "No, I can't, John, there are so many other things to go in." "That's so!" said her cogitating host. "there's my over-coat, my pants and vest, and my boots, but they'll need when I go home; but then, my dear, I want you to take out of the trunk that nice new dress coat and pants, my embroidered slippers, a new shirt, and white stockings, and put them in 't' as soon as I am dead, for I want 't' to look nice when 't' gets home." The new pants, coat, and slippers were soon spread out on a chair ready to go on "11" when needed; the little woman fussed away at her big trunk in silence: the man's hard drawn breathing only interrupted the stillness of the room for some moments. Suddenly the wife said from her labour for an instant: "I do declare, John, it's too bad! Just think of all the money we have spent and time lost in coming here, and we might just as well have stopped at home for all the good it has done. Just think, Mrs. Jones, it has cost us four hundred dollars to come here, besides nearly one hundred dollars more to pay my way back and the Express Company for carrying 'It' home." "By-the-way, my dear," interrupted the sick man, "suppose you put on your bonnet and shawl, and go down to the express office and see what they will charge to carry 'It' home." Putting on her things Mrs. C—— hastened down to the office, and was back in a short time all out of breath: "Well, Mrs. Jones, what do you think? I vow it's too bad!" Nearly four hundred dollars gone for our frie here, and it's going to cost one hundred more to send 'It' home by Express—and all for nothing! By the way, Mrs. Jones, I've been thinking that I'd like to send some oranges and sweet potatoes to the ship *Gloria*, which is to be prepared for the return of the *Ship Grapnel* to Bergen. On the 15th ult., she reached a point in lat. 81.5. Although the ice and weather have been very unfavourable for the expedition this year, the results, especially those obtained east of Spitzbergen, will be of great value from a scientific point of view. The expedition will go from Bergen to Bremerhaven. The vessel will be available for the next expedition.

"What part of speech is *man*?" said a pedagogue to a sailor-boy pupil. "A verb, Sir," replied the latter. "A verb, is it?" said the teacher; "please give me an example." "Man the yard," was little Tom-pain's instant response.

INTEREINZCZ from the German Expedition to the North Pole announces the safe return of the ship *Grapnel* to Bergen. On the 15th ult., she reached a point in lat. 81.5. Although the ice and weather have been very unfavourable for the expedition this year, the results, especially those obtained east of Spitzbergen, will be of great value from a scientific point of view. The expedition will go from Bergen to Bremerhaven. The vessel will be available for the next expedition.

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"Why, Bridget," said the lady, who wished to rally her servant girl, for the amusement of the company, upon the fantastic ornamenting of a huge pie, "did you do this? You're quite an artist. Pray how did you do it?" "Indeed, ma'am, it was myself that did it," replied Bridget; "isn't it pretty? I did it with your false teeth, mum."

A LITTLE four-year-old was saying the Lord's Prayer, and after he had finished it, his mother said: "Now, Sandy, ask God to make you a good boy." The child raised his eyes to his mother's face for a few moments, as if in deep thought, and then started her with the following reply: "It's no use, ma. He won't do it. I've asked him a heap of times."

A BEGGAR in Portland asked alms on the street, for the purpose of getting something to eat, saying that he had fasted over twenty-four hours, and was in a starving condition. A benevolent individual took him to an eating house, and invited him to "sit in." The "starving" man astonished his would-be benefactor by calling for a plate of sardines and a glass of wine.

FRED. Douglass, at the Equal Rights Convention, that a few years ago the only luxury he enjoyed was a whole seat in a car. Even that luxury he did not have now. Not long since, when he was riding muffled up in his blanket, when somebody asked him for half his seat. He stuck out his head and replied, "I'm a nigger." "I don't care who the d——l you are—I want a seat!"

TOO OBSTINATE.—During the struggle between the Whigs and Tories, a mob broke into Downing-street, and approached the sentinel posted at the door of the Foreign Office, crying, "Liberty or Death!" The soldier presented his piece, and said, "My lady, I know nothing about Liberty; but if you come a step further I'll show you what Death is!"

As a surgeon during the late war in America was going his rounds examining his patients, he came to a sergeant of a New York regiment, who had been struck by a bullet in the left breast directly over the region of the heart. The doctor, surprised at the narrow escape of the man, exclaimed, "Why, my man, where in the name of goodness could your heart have been?"

"I guess it must have been in my mouth just then, doctor," replied the poor fellow with a faint smile.

A GOOD MEMORY.—"Well, my child," said a stern father to his little daughter after church, "what do you remember of my being a widow?" Mrs. Jones withdrew, and, in spite of herself and the dead man in the next room, indulged in a good laugh. Mrs. C——, after sending "It" off by the express to the North, took the steamer for home, and the last news we had from her was a letter written to—"My dear, Mrs. Jones—I have arrived home safe and sound, but 'It' has not come yet; would you please call at the express office and find out what has become of 'It'?"

IRISH DROLERY.

A story is related of Daines Barrington, the eminent jurist, and Recorder of Bristol. Having to appear for a plaintiff in a case at Chancery, he let into the defendant in unmeasured terms. The individual in weighed against, not being present, the original proponent. Not that he shows any traces of a partisan spirit, in the exhibition and maintenance of his ideas.

He states his conclusions with wonderful impartiality, never concealing or slighting a fact which may appear to contradict them, or endeavouring to impair its force by ingenious sophistry.

WEIRD.—The wife of a merchant in the northern part of France recently ran away, and for a wonder her husband went to seek her. He found the fugitive in Paris, in company with a young man, and procuring police, he entered her apartment in the small hours of the morning. After a scene the facts appeared that the young man was her son by a former marriage, which she had kept concealed from her husband. She had resolved to come and live with her son at Paris; and she had the more readily decided upon a journey because her husband himself was frequently absent from home, and could give no satisfactory reason. She suspected an intrigue. "Ah," cried the husband, "let us not deceive each other; I have a daughter whom I kept concealed, and my absence was caused by visiting her."

The police agents quitted the happy scene,

"Yes," replied Daines, "that you might tell me the moment I put myself out of the blankets."

"No," replied the other; "I pledge you my word not to touch you till you are out of bed."

"You won't?"

"Upon your honour?"

"Upon my honour?"

"That is enough," said Daines, turning over and making himself comfortable, and seeming as though he meant to fall asleep.

"I have the honour of an Irish gentleman, and may rest as safe as though I was under the Castle guard."

The Tipperary salamander looked marvellously astonished at the pretended sleeper; but soon Daines began to snore.

"Hullo!" said Foley, "aren't you going to get up?"

"No," said Daines; "I have the word of an Irish gentleman that he will not strike me in bed, and I am sure I am not going to get up to have my bones broken. I will never get up again. In the meantime, Mr. Foley, if you should want your breakfast, ring the bell; the best in the house is at your service. The morning paper will be here soon, but be sure and sit it before reading; for there is nothing from which a man so quickly catches cold as reading a damp journal," and Daines affected to go to sleep.

MIS

catty	60	40
"	100	80
"	100	80
"	120	120
"	80	60
"	140	120
"	100	96
tin	500	400

bles.		
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catty	54	20
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"	25	21
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"	40	25
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"	12	10
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"	24	20
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"	30	26
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"	12	10
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"	25	20
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"	48	40
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each	10	8
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catty	40	20
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each	—	—
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catty	160	120
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"	30	28
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"	14	12
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small bun	10	8
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catty	25	20
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"	40	30
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"	60	50
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"	24	20
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"	80	70
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"	15	10
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"	98	80
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bundle	15	10
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catty	25	20
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"	12	10
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"	30	26
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"	26	25
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bunch	40	30
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catty	825	600
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"	100	80
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each	—	—
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catty	30	25
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"	18	12
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each	—	—
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catty	180	120
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"	50	40
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each	—	—
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catty	70	50
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"	100	80
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catty	—	—
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"	250	200
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each	50	40
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"	50	40
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catty	40	30
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catty	130	120
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"	120	100
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each	—	—
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catty	30	25
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catty	400	325
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"	260	180
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"	300	260
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"	30	28
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each	—	—
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catty	400	390
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"	208	200
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"	70	60
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catty	50	40
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each	—	—
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catty	520	325
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"	15	10
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catty	—	—
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catty	250	180
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